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## WORLD SUGAR AND MOLASSES PRODUCTION UP SLIGHTLY FOR 1974-75

### Summary

World production of centrifugal sugar for the 1974-75 crop year now is estimated at 80.9 million metric tons (89.1 million short tons), a raw value basis. This is an alltime record, although adverse weather reduced outturns in several of the sugarbeet producing countries. This estimate represents a reduction from the FAS estimate of November 11 of 81.1 million metric tons.

Production of beet sugar is likely to be down from the 1973-74 level by 1.6 million tons, but cane sugar production will likely be up by about 2 million tons. World consumption for 1974-75 probably will amount to about 81 million metric tons, making it about balance with production. Carryover stocks will remain at relatively low levels.

Several major producing countries will have larger crops in 1974-75, including Brazil, the Republic of South Africa, Australia, and the Philippines. West European countries, however, were particularly hard hit by adverse weather. Early in the growing season weather was cold and damp, and, although conditions improved, weather again hampered growth of sugarbeets late in the season and delayed harvesting operations. Rains late in the season made it difficult to get harvesting machinery into the fields. The United Kingdom was particularly hard hit by bad weather and disease (virus yellows), and production will be down by almost one-third. A smaller beet sugar crop in the United States, however, will be almost offset by higher output of cane sugar. Some U.S. sugarbeet acreage was diverted to other crops in 1974-75.

Hurricanes that hit the State of Louisiana and Central America damaged cane less than indicated by earlier reports. Hurricane Carmen blew much of the cane down in Louisiana, reducing output somewhat. In several of the Central American countries, Hurricane Fifi served to supply much needed rain for cane growth.

Although sugarbeet acreage was up slightly in the USSR, cold and rainy weather early in the growing season and again at harvesttime reduced 1974-75 outturn to about 9 million tons, compared with 9.57 million tons for 1973-74. A cold summer in Poland resulted in a low sugar content, and wet weather at the end of the season hampered harvest operations. Larger acreage and higher beet yields, however, will largely offset these factors.

Favorable weather and efforts to increase production resulted in substantially larger crops in Australia and the Philippines. Despite some adverse weather production in Cuba is likely to increase slightly. India has had dry weather as well as a fertilizer shortage, and the sugarcane production is off. The 1974-75 centrifugal sugar production in India, however, is expected to be almost as large as that of 1973-74, as the Government is offering incentives to growers to channel cane to mills rather than into the production of noncentrifugal sugar.

World molasses production for 1974-75 is estimated at 27.2 million metric tons. This would be a record production, and about 2 percent above the 1973-74 level. World noncentrifugal sugar output for 1974-75 is estimated at 9.8 million metric tons, down from 10.3 million in 1973-74. Production is expected to be down substantially in India, as cane will be diverted to centrifugal sugar mills.

## Sugar

### North America

**Barbados.** The extended dry season that favored production for 1973–74 will reduce 1974–75 output to below the level of the 1960's. In 1973 seven mechanical harvesters were used, and 74 additional harvesters have been ordered for use on the 1974–75 crop. A target for 150 mechanized harvesters for Barbados has been set for 1978. Of the 10 factories operating in 1974, one is expected to cease operations at the end of the year, and eventually only eight factories are expected to be in operation.

**Canada.** Harvested acreage for 1974–75 amounts to about 98 percent of the 1973–74 level. The Province of Alberta now accounts for half of the acreage, with Manitoba as the next largest producer, and Quebec the third largest. The Province of Ontario has gone out of production, but consideration is being given to re-establishing production. Canada has no quantitative restrictions on sugar imports, which annually amount to about 1 million tons.

**Costa Rica.** A sizable increase is expected for 1974–75 production. Plantings of cane are up and several mills are updating equipment. High prices of fertilizers will reduce production. Much of the expanded production will be in the Pacific Coast region, where mechanization is possible.

**El Salvador.** Heavy rains from Hurricane Fifi may boost sugar production. Acres planted to sugarcane total 81,000, and a contract for construction of a new mill (Jiboa Valley) recently has been signed. Two more mills are being planned, as there is a definite interest in increasing production.

**Dominican Republic.** Area planted to sugarcane in 1975 should be about unchanged from the 1974 level, which was 2 percent above that for 1973. Production should be up in 1974–75, not only because of the acreage increase, but also more favorable climatic conditions, which are hoped for following drought in the eastern part of the country which reduced the previous crop.

**Guatemala.** Prospects are good for the 1974–75 crop despite two natural disasters—Hurricane Fifi and the eruption of Volcano de Fuego (volcano of fire, near Guatemala City). Hurricane Fifi struck the Atlantic area, but caused no damage to sugarcane plantations. The volcanic eruption deposited several inches of volcanic sand and ashes on the neighboring countryside in the Pacific Coastal Plains. It mainly affected two mills, but will add to the costs of cleaning roofs, roads, and irrigation ditches rather than reduce production.

**Nicaragua.** A record sugar production is expected in 1974–75. Acreage is also at an alltime high. A decree was issued on September 11, 1974 concerning the production, domestic consumption, and exportation of sugar. In determining demand a 10 percent growth factor

should be built in and an additional reserve to cover contingencies should be maintained.

**Honduras.** Hurricane Fifi devastated the north coast of Honduras during September 18–20, 1974, but bypassed young cane in the Sula Valley. Flooding from torrential rains and overflowing rivers receded from most of the cane lands before doing much damage. A new company, Azucarera Central, has bought an idle mill in Puerto Rico that it plans to reassemble in southern Honduras. On September 10, 1974, Azucarera Choluteca, one of Honduras's three sugar companies, signed a contract with a Japanese Trading Company that stipulates that sugarcane will be cultivated on some 10,000 hectares (24,710 acres), with a portion of the sugar being shipped to Japan.

**Panama.** A program to increase sugar production is underway in Panama. Existing mills have increased plantings of cane and anticipate larger grindings for 1974–75. Plans call for a new mill at Pecora that will begin operating in January 1977. Two additional mills are also being planned.

**Trinidad.** A small production increase is expected in 1974–75, following the smallest crop in over 20 years. The sugar industry was throttled by labor problems for the 1973–74 crop. A prolonged dry spell, however, extended the harvesting season and increased the quantity of cane milled and its sugar content. Extension of the harvesting season may reduce 1974–75 production. Not only will yields in late harvested fields be down, but smaller acreages of cane will be replanted. The number of unscheduled cane fires was reduced to 1,232 from the 2,444 of 1973; this resulted primarily from the anti-cane fire incentive program.

**United States.** Production of sugar in 1974–75 will be almost as large as that of 1973–74, but down considerably from the 1972–73 level. The increase in cane sugar will almost offset the decline in beet sugar, which has fallen primarily because of acreage declines in the higher yielding states of California, Idaho, and Washington. Although acreage in the Red River Valley of North Dakota almost doubled, the yield in that State is below the national average. Hurricane Carmen blew down cane in all of the producing regions of Louisiana, impeding the harvest and reducing yields. Total mainland cane sugar production in 1974–75, however, will be up from the freeze-damaged (Florida) 1973–74 crop. Production for both Hawaii and Puerto Rico will be up slightly from the 1973–74 level.

### South America

**Argentina.** Production for 1974–75 is likely to decline slightly. Sugar for domestic use has been scarce, and future mill quotas probably will be increased to spur production.

**Brazil.** The outlook for Brazil's 1974–75 sugar production continues to be favorable, with a substantial increase from 1973–74 output. The increase would have



been even greater except for dry weather. Due to a labor shortage, output was down in Alagoas, Minas Gerais, and other minor sugar producing States. Prospects are for continued increases in sugar production in Brazil. Further expansion of sugar processing capacity and sugarcane acreage is being considered. In the State of Pernambuco, in the northeast, improvement has occurred in cultural practices, the use of higher yielding cane varieties and in the processing and modernization of equipment.

**Colombia.** Production for 1974-75 is expected to amount to a record 920,000 metric tons, up from the 1973-74 level. Acreage was up about 6 percent. The Government is expected to continue to favor exports.

**Ecuador.** Centrifugal sugar output for 1974-75 now is projected at more than 10 percent above that of 1973-74, due to an expansion in area and higher cane yields. While further increase is expected for 1975-76, no new plantations have been or will be started during the current year. As acreage will increase more than 10 percent for the next year, several mills, including those at Valdez and San Carlos, are being expanded.

**Peru.** Production is up in 1974-75 primarily because of increased harvested area. Almost all sugarcane cooperatives report an increase in harvested area. Production, exports, and consumption are all expected to be up in 1974-75.

**Venezuela.** A substantial increase is expected for 1974-75 production. Area planted to sugarcane as well as improved weather are expected to bolster the size of the crop. If 1974-75 sugar production is as high as expected, Venezuela should be able to maintain higher stock levels and regain its position as a sugar exporter. In line with plans to expand sugar production, a new refinery, Central Azucarero Melaport, was recently opened in the State of Portuguesa.

**Uruguay.** Sugar production for 1974-75 is expected to reach an alltime record, and for the first time Uruguay is expected to be self-sufficient in sugar. Larger area has been planted to sugarbeets, as growers shifted from wheat because of a favorable Government pricing policy for beets. Cane sugar production was reduced, however, due to unfavorable weather and less use of fertilizer.

## Europe

**Belgium.** Poor weather conditions and virus disease have reduced yields per hectare and sugar content of the beets. Harvested area also was reduced. Belgium is expected to have a total of 325,000 metric tons of white sugar available for export during 1974-75. However, the tight supply situation in the European Community (EC) and the high EC export levy are expected to sharply curtail shipments to third country destinations. An increase in acreage of nearly 7 percent is forecast for 1975.

**Denmark.** A sizable production increase is forecast for 1974-75. The yield of beets is about the same as that

of last year and sugar content is low; acreage, however, is larger. In spring and early summer, conditions were dry, but beginning in late June there was substantial improvement.

**France.** Although acreage increased 4 percent, output of sugar will be about the same as that of last year. Lack of moisture has resulted in low beet yields. Heavy rain in early September increased beet size, but did not increase sugar content. Whether farmers will increase sugar beet acreage for 1975 remains uncertain.

**Italy.** Planted acreage in 1974 was down 16 percent from the previous year's level. The decline resulted from a shift from sugarbeets to more profitable grain crops. Following the EC's recent decision to raise sugarbeet prices to producers, acreage for 1975-76 is expected to increase about 20 percent to nearly the same level as that of 1973-74. Sugar imports for 1974-75 are forecast at a record of over 900,000 metric tons, to cover domestic requirements.

**Netherlands.** Poor weather conditions in the spring, yellow virus, and a difficult harvest hurt the 1974-75 sugarbeet crop. Both yield and sugar content for beets were disappointing.

**Spain.** Sugarbeet acreage for 1974-75—the lowest since 1969—was down 14 percent from the previous year's level. Increases in sugarbeet and cane base prices for 1975-76 have been announced but still may not provide enough incentive to growers to plant more beets and cane. Cuba was the largest supplier of sugar imports for 1973-74, followed by France, Poland, Argentina, and Brazil.

**Sweden.** Acreage for the 1974-75 crop increased 15 percent and yields were good. Poor weather caused problems at harvesttime. While acreage is to be expanded to match full capacity of the mills, construction of new mills is not being considered.

**United Kingdom.** Production for 1974-75 was down by about 30 percent, as drought reduced seed germination at the start of the season. During the growing season the crop was badly affected by virus yellows, and heavy rains during the first part of October delayed the harvest. Imports for the 1973-74 crop year are estimated at 1.9 million long tons, down 230,000 tons. An import volume of over 2.2 million tons will be necessary to maintain normal levels of consumption in 1974-75.

**West Germany.** Growth and sugar content of beets were affected by a cold and wet summer. Acreage was increased by 5 percent in 1974-75, following a 4 percent increase in 1973. The harvest is taking place without great difficulty, and a record production is expected. German sugar requirements will probably be met by the domestic harvest, and self-sufficiency is being stressed. The new EC sugar market regulations, which increased both quotas and prices appear to be satisfactory.

**Poland.** Early expectations of a sizable increase in sugar output for 1974-75 did not materialize. The crop will probably not exceed the 1973-74 crop, as weather

was particularly wet just before and during harvest.

**Yugoslavia.** A record production is expected, as acreage was increased substantially. Abundant rainfall during the growing season and more productive seed varieties also bolstered the bumper crop. The record crop is offsetting a decline in stocks, which resulted from a decline in imports and an increase in consumption.

**USSR.** Production is estimated at 9 million tons for 1974–75. While acreage was up slightly, poor weather conditions reduced both yield and sugar content of beets. At the beginning of the season weather was cold and wet, and although conditions improved during the growing season, wet weather again prevailed near harvesttime. Reduced sugar output this year will increase purchases of sugar on the world market.

## Africa

**Kenya.** Production made further gains in 1974–75, following a dramatic increase in 1973–74, making a full operating year possible for the Mumias sugar mill, and fostering the reorganization of the Chemelil plant. Sugar imports are forecast to be about half of last year's level. In the Kisumu area, where roughly two-thirds of the cane is grown, getting cane cut when it is in its prime has been a problem.

**Republic of South Africa.** Conditions for the 1974–75 crop were favorable, and a record crop is expected. Dry conditions plus disappointing results in the expansion program could cut 1975–76 production, and an expected increase in consumption may reduce export availabilities. About 100,000 acres of new cane land was recently allotted. However, not all farmers receiving additional sugar quotas are actually planting the lands, and the expansion program is being reviewed.

**Uganda.** Production for the 1974–75 year is estimated at 25,000 metric tons. In the last few years, however, production has been declining steadily, and it is doubtful if there will be any production in 1975–76.

## Asia and Oceania

**Bangladesh.** Although floods during the summer of 1974 damaged about 10 percent of the standing sugarcane acreage, production is expected to exceed consumption. Bangladesh has long been considered suitable for sugarcane cultivation, and hopes to attain self-sufficiency by setting a "consumption requirement" for sugar at a low 3.75 pounds per head per year. Principal growing districts are Dinajpur and Rajshahi (Northern Districts).

**India.** Area under sugarcane in 1974–75 is about unchanged from the 1973–74 level. Below normal monsoon rains and a fertilizer shortage have reduced prospects. The sugarcane harvest is expected to be significantly smaller than that of 1973–74. Outturn of centrifugal sugar is likely to be down only slightly, however, as the Government is giving incentives to have cane delivered for mill production rather than for production of noncen-

trifugal sugar. Plans are to increase calendar 1975 exports to a level substantially above the 1974 record. Exports may be increased at the expense of domestic consumption, which has been increasing because of rapid population growth.

**Pakistan.** Production is likely to be down for 1974–75, as canal water supplies in the largest producing province, Sind, have been inadequate. Sind Province produces about 16 percent of the total crop. Consumption during 1974–75 will probably be slightly above production, but stocks are ample, making imports unnecessary. The principal aim of the Government of Pakistan is to stabilize sugarcane production, and minimum sugarcane sale prices are set with this in mind. On the distribution side, the Government exclusively handles the purchase and sale of refined sugar. According to a recent announcement, 11 new mills are being established and are expected to start operating by 1977–78.

**Philippines.** The 1974–75 outlook calls for a record production, with a substantial increase over 1973–74 output. In view of the quota-free situation and the attractive prices that now prevail in the world sugar market, the Philippine Government declared a new policy of increasing production. The long-term program calls for old mills to be utilized to maximum capacity and for the construction of five new mills.

**Republic of China (Taiwan).** Production of sugar will be down in 1974–75 from the 1973–74 level because of encouragement by the Government to produce rice. Following the latest worldwide grain shortage and subsequent higher prices, the Government has encouraged food production within the limited acreage of available arable land. This policy will slightly reduce sugar acreage, and is responsible for the forecasted decrease in 1974–75 output.

**Turkey.** Sugarbeet area was increased this year by about 18 percent. While the increase in production will be substantial, the 1974–75 crop will not reach earlier expectations. Weather was drier than was expected. Consumption continues to increase rapidly, and imports will have to be up during 1974–75. Although planted area may be expanded next spring, imports are still likely to be needed as a new mill to be constructed will not be in operation until 1976–77.

**Thailand.** Area planted to sugarcane in 1974–75 is up almost 20 percent, and production is expected to exceed 1 million metric tons. Increased sugarcane production has resulted from higher cane prices in 1973 and the Government's policy to increase sugar production for export and domestic consumption. In Thailand 39 sugar mills will be in operation in 1975, and by 1977 Thailand is expected to be able to produce 1.5 million tons of sugar a year.

**Australia.** Sugar output will be up sharply for 1974–75. Although labor problems delayed the opening of some of the mills, large wage increases awarded to sugar industry workers settled the dispute. Harvested area for



1974-75 is up by about 8 percent. Growers will be permitted to harvest up to 100 percent of their assigned areas for 1975-76, reflecting confidence of a continued strong world market for sugar. Estimates suggest that over the next 5 years Australia will expand sugar production about 30 percent over the 1972-73 and 1973-74 averages. Sugar output for the 1978-79 crop year has been estimated at about 3.4 million metric tons. Millers generally feel a new mill is unnecessary and believe that most mills could easily expand output.

## Molasses

World molasses production for 1974-75 is estimated at a record 27.2 million metric tons, 2 percent above the 1973-74 level. Increases by areas were not large, and unfavorable weather reduced production in Western Europe.

**Canada.** Molasses imports likely will increase to around 400 million pounds in 1974-75, compared to about 391.5 million pounds in 1973-74. Exports for 1974-75 may reach around 4.6 million pounds. The Dominican Republic was Canada's major source of molasses in calendar 1973, followed by Trinidad-Tobago and Mauritius. For the first 6 months of 1974 Brazil was the leading supplier, followed by Trinidad-Tobago, and Cuba.

**Brazil.** Exports of molasses for January-August 1974 were up by 29 percent over the previous year's level, amounting to 687,000 metric tons. While the Sugar and Alcohol Institute does not keep statistics on production of molasses, the rapid increase in sugar production has increased output of molasses.

**Colombia.** Production of molasses will be up substantially for 1974-75 due to increased cane plantings. Exports for 1973-74 are estimated at 16,500 metric tons for 1973-74, or only 63.5 percent of the 26,000 metric tons exported during 1972-73. The decline resulted from increased domestic use, especially in the distiller's industry. Exports for 1974-75 are expected to increase to 1972-73 levels. Consumption should be up by 4 percent for 1974-75 with distilleries taking about 60 percent, and the rest equally utilized by yeast manufacturers, feeds, exports, and direct livestock consumption.

**Ecuador.** Production will be up somewhat in 1974-75. In past years individual export quotas for molasses were set according to mill petitions without regard for internal consumption needs. This has been changed for the 1974-75 season, when internal needs will be given priority. Export quotas are expected to amount to about 7

million gallons, with internal needs totaling almost 8 million gallons.

**France.** Production of molasses for 1974-75 will be about unchanged from that of 1973-74. Output of cane molasses, produced from cane sugar imported into France from its overseas Departments, will be somewhat below the 100,000-120,000 tons produced in 1973-74.

**Italy.** Molasses production in 1974-75 is expected to be 300,000 metric tons, down 19 percent from that of 1973-74. Imports reached a record 243,000 metric tons in 1973-74, up 23 percent from the 1972-73 record level of 197,000 metric tons.

**Netherlands.** Both imports and exports of molasses have fallen this year. According to importers, the 7.5 percent decline in imports is due to the development of "vinasse," a waste product of the alcohol fermentation industry. This product was formerly washed away in rivers and canals, but with growing environmental concern, this is no longer allowed.

**United Kingdom.** The poor harvest of sugarbeets for 1974-75 will substantially reduce molasses production. Increases in molasses and beet pulp production in 1973-74 were sizable, and imports were also up, by about 8 percent. Demand for beet pulp by the livestock industry has been growing.

**India.** Production of molasses has changed little in the last 2 years. Molasses production continues to be controlled by the Government and is utilized mainly in the production of alcohol. India imports and exports small quantities of molasses.

**Philippines.** Production is expected to be up substantially in 1974-75 from the 1973-74 level. Exports of about 800,000 tons are expected during 1974-75.

**Republic of China (Taiwan).** Consumption of molasses is increasing, reflecting expanded feed use and the growth in manufacturing of monosodium glutamate. Supplies of molasses will continue to be short. In the first 6 months of 1974 imports amounted to 10,000 tons.

**Thailand.** Both sugar and molasses production will be up in 1974-75. Foreign exchange earnings from exports of molasses are likely to be up for 1975. Thailand exports mainly to Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan.

**Australia.** Production for 1974-75 has been estimated at 602,000 metric tons, following an increase of about 10 percent in each of the last 2 years. Domestic consumption will amount to about 411,000 tons; exports, about 265,000 tons; and imports, about 56,000 tons. The major domestic use of molasses has been in the production of rum; other uses include animal feed and fertilizer.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (RAW VALUE): PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1965-66/1969-70, ANNUAL 1970-71/1974-75  $\frac{1}{2}$   
(IN THOUSANDS OF SHORT TONS)

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1965-66/1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 $\frac{1}{2}$
<b>NORTH AMERICA:</b>						
BANAMAS.....	8	0	0	0	0	0
BARBADOS.....	185	151	125	112	196	176
BELIZE.....	64	73	78	79	88	88
CANADA.....	151	107	164	161	126	114
COSTA RICA.....	145	171	197	193	180	225
CUBA.....	6,253	6,530	4,937	5,787	6,283	6,614
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	886	1,209	1,256	1,259	1,275	1,360
EL SALVADOR.....	132	174	204	207	256	279
GUADALUPE.....	168	166	88	133	110	65
GUATEMALA.....	187	225	259	298	358	385
HAITI.....	62	72	71	72	74	72
HONDURAS.....	54	67	68	65	80	85
JAMAICA.....	480	437	423	365	422	441
MARTINIQUE.....	43	31	24	25	15	12
MEXICO.....	2,610	2,729	2,778	3,053	3,142	3,307
Nicaragua.....	120	187	183	157	176	203
PANAMA.....	70	95	96	94	115	140
ST. KITTs.....	39	28	29	26	29	28
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO.....	247	239	256	207	205	213
US-CONTINENTAL (SUGAR).....	3,067	3,321	3,512	3,663	3,200	2,911
US-CONTINENTAL (CANE).....	1,212	1,253	1,206	1,620	1,419	1,518
US-HAWAII.....	1,200	1,286	1,119	1,129	1,039	1,144
US-PUERTO RICO.....	658	321	298	255	290	300
US-VIRGIN ISLANDS.....	1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>18,040</b>	<b>18,872</b>	<b>17,270</b>	<b>18,960</b>	<b>19,079</b>	<b>19,678</b>
<b>SOUTH AMERICA:</b>						
ARGENTINA.....	1,092	1,001	1,092	1,426	1,819	1,639
BOLIVIA.....	111	90	130	136	192	193
BRAZIL.....	4,984	5,642	6,227	6,795	7,672	8,157
CHILE.....	168	227	191	184	99	139
COLOMBIA.....	666	758	871	898	913	1,014
ECUADOR.....	214	250	276	276	270	303
GUYANA.....	364	413	352	298	403	386
PARAGUAY.....	45	62	61	62	80	89
PERU.....	837	995	1,015	1,014	1,059	1,102
SURINAM.....	19	15	12	10	11	11
URUGUAY.....	61	49	64	83	88	123
VENEZUELA.....	426	542	570	565	602	678
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>8,988</b>	<b>10,844</b>	<b>10,860</b>	<b>11,746</b>	<b>13,209</b>	<b>13,835</b>
<b>WESTERN EUROPE:</b>						
AUSTRIA.....	331	358	325	428	408	419
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG.....	592	726	927	758	873	777
DENMARK.....	338	295	358	377	405	450
FINLAND.....	58	66	69	97	94	94
FRANCE.....	2,411	2,972	3,530	3,289	3,491	3,535
GERMANY, WEST.....	2,112	2,264	2,584	2,440	2,760	2,756
GREECE.....	130	206	170	177	174	197
IRELAND.....	152	165	201	185	208	169
ITALY.....	1,533	1,321	1,367	1,381	1,275	1,043
NETHERLANDS.....	751	787	923	833	917	801
PORTUGAL (AZORES & MADEIRA).....	23	25	20	25	28	26
SPAIN.....	736	806	1,070	915	899	754
SWEDEN.....	261	241	294	250	291	347
SWITZERLAND.....	68	65	84	74	86	83
UNITED KINGDOM.....	1,049	1,085	1,301	1,135	1,155	772
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>10,546</b>	<b>11,382</b>	<b>13,222</b>	<b>12,367</b>	<b>13,064</b>	<b>12,222</b>
<b>EASTERN EUROPE:</b>						
ALBANIA.....	17	19	16	21	21	22
BULGARIA.....	275	250	275	254	292	259
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.....	958	850	772	859	827	843
GERMANY, EAST.....	655	551	573	794	969	882
HUNGARY.....	500	300	309	335	332	386
POLAND.....	1,830	1,659	1,887	2,016	2,003	1,984
ROMANIA.....	493	420	490	636	698	661
YUGOSLAVIA.....	511	390	464	437	532	636
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>5,238</b>	<b>4,439</b>	<b>4,786</b>	<b>5,351</b>	<b>5,674</b>	<b>5,674</b>
<b>TOTAL EUROPE.....</b>	<b>15,784</b>	<b>15,821</b>	<b>18,008</b>	<b>17,717</b>	<b>18,738</b>	<b>17,895</b>
<b>TOTAL U.S.S.R.....</b>	<b>10,605</b>	<b>9,904</b>	<b>8,813</b>	<b>8,984</b>	<b>10,549</b>	<b>9,921</b>
<b>AFRICA:</b>						
EGYPT.....	432	450	500	650	716	661
ETHIOPIA.....	79	134	143	159	165	176
KENYA.....	83	147	140	111	175	198
MALAGASY REPUBLIC.....	117	115	121	121	127	121
MAURITIUS.....	671	674	688	754	791	745
MOZAMBIQUE.....	246	310	357	402	430	441
REUNION.....	265	230	201	250	277	241
RHODESIA.....	203	165	193	220	273	276
SOUTH AFRICA.....	1,650	1,542	2,056	2,111	1,909	2,111
SWAZILAND.....	160	180	207	188	209	220
TANZANIA.....	92	103	99	121	131	138
UGANDA.....	161	168	155	98	61	28
ZAIRE (CONGO, K).....	40	50	55	58	67	66
OTHER $\frac{3}{2}$ .....	476	601	761	769	848	926
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>4,675</b>	<b>4,868</b>	<b>5,677</b>	<b>6,017</b>	<b>6,181</b>	<b>6,349</b>



CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (RAW VALUE): PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1965-66/1969-70, ANNUAL 1970-71/1974-75 <sup>1/</sup>  
(IN THOUSANDS OF SHORT TONS)

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1965-66/1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 <sup>2/</sup>
<b>ASIA:</b>						
BURMA.....	89	125	127	132	110	121
CHINA, PEOPLES REP.....	1,747	2,499	2,115	2,708	2,899	2,866
CHINA, REP. OF (TAIWAN).....	890	916	822	860	983	904
INDIA <sup>3/</sup> .....	4,161	4,963	4,222	5,040	5,456	5,291
INDONESIA.....	732	800	750	981	1,047	1,102
IRAN.....	464	624	639	689	734	744
JAPAN.....	429	502	639	716	720	583
NANSEI-NANPO (RYUKYU).....	232	238	150	5/	5/	5/
PAKISTAN.....	543	758	421	518	701	648
PHILIPPINES.....	1,790	2,270	2,061	2,673	2,914	3,052
THAILAND.....	340	584	694	754	1,025	1,130
TURKEY.....	730	709	1,003	894	799	994
OTHER <sup>5/</sup> .....	123	120	184	200	337	365
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>12,269</b>	<b>15,108</b>	<b>13,829</b>	<b>16,165</b>	<b>17,727</b>	<b>17,801</b>
<b>OCEANIA:</b>						
AUSTRALIA.....	2,586	2,702	3,015	3,016	2,858	3,252
FUJI.....	393	421	376	413	386	397
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>2,979</b>	<b>3,123</b>	<b>3,391</b>	<b>3,429</b>	<b>3,244</b>	<b>3,649</b>
<b>WORLD TOTAL.....</b>	<b>73,340</b>	<b>77,739</b>	<b>77,847</b>	<b>83,019</b>	<b>88,726</b>	<b>89,129</b>

NOTE: Due to rounding, may not add to area total.

<sup>1/</sup> Years shown are crop year of the crop-harvesting season. For chronological arrangement here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began. Refined beet sugar is generally converted to raw value by multiplying by 1.087, while refined cane sugar is multiplied by 1.07 to obtain the raw value equivalent. <sup>2/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>3/</sup> Other Africa includes Afars-Issas, Algeria, Angola, Cameroon, Congo (Brazzaville), Ghana, Liberia, Malawi, Morocco, Nigeria, Somali Republic, Sudan, Tunisia, and Zambia. <sup>4/</sup> Includes Khandhari. <sup>5/</sup> Since January 1, 1972, included in Japan. <sup>6/</sup> Other Asia includes Afghanistan, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Nepal, South Korea, South Vietnam, Sri Lanka (Ceylon), and Syria. Bangladesh is included in Other Asia beginning in 1971-72.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attachés and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

NON-CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: <sup>1/</sup> PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1965-66/1969-70, ANNUAL 1970-71/1974-75 <sup>2/</sup>  
(IN THOUSANDS OF SHORT TONS)

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1965-66/1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 <sup>3/</sup>
<b>NORTH AMERICA:</b>						
COSTA RICA.....	44	46	44	30	44	47
EL SALVADOR.....	28	14	14	11	18	18
GUATEMALA.....	47	50	50	60	55	57
MEXICO.....	129	127	125	127	127	129
NICARAGUA.....	16	14	13	13	13	13
PANAMA.....	4	2	2	8	2	2
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>267</b>
<b>SOUTH AMERICA:</b>						
BRAZIL.....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	220	220	220
COLOMBIA.....	726	772	805	744	772	827
ECUADOR.....	41	44	44	44	44	44
PERU.....	14	14	14	15	14	14
VENEZUELA.....	41	40	39	36	39	44
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>1,089</b>	<b>1,150</b>
<b>ASIA:</b>						
BURMA.....	160	160	160	157	143	143
CHINA, PEOPLES REP.....	760	805	810	816	904	898
CHINA, REP. OF (TAIWAN).....	28	29	25	28	29	28
INDIA.....	5,732	7,165	7,165	6,614	6,724	6,063
INDONESIA.....	332	340	254	202	165	193
JAPAN.....	7	4	3	14	13	15
NANSEI-NANPO (RYUKYU).....	15	15	15	4/	4/	4/
PAKISTAN.....	706	772	1,323	1,543	1,520	1,543
PHILIPPINES.....	64	51	51	63	66	60
THAILAND.....	198	248	280	298	386	386
VIETNAM, SOUTH.....	23	10	10	11	11	12
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>8,026</b>	<b>9,598</b>	<b>10,095</b>	<b>9,744</b>	<b>9,961</b>	<b>9,341</b>
<b>WORLD TOTAL.....</b>	<b>9,116</b>	<b>10,721</b>	<b>11,246</b>	<b>11,053</b>	<b>11,309</b>	<b>10,757</b>

NOTE: Due to rounding, may not add to area total.

N.A. = Not available.

<sup>1/</sup> Noncentrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than centrifugal process which is largely for consumption in the relatively few areas where produced. The estimates include such kinds known as piloncillo, panela, papelon, chancaca, radura, jaggersy, gur, muscovado, panocha, etc. <sup>2/</sup> Years shown are last year's crop-harvesting season. For chronological arrangements here all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began. <sup>3/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>4/</sup> Since January 1, 1972, included in Japan.

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CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (RAW VALUE): PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1965-66/1969-70, ANNUAL 1970-71/1974-75 <sup>1/</sup>  
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE: 1965-66/1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 <sup>2/</sup>
<b>NORTH AMERICA:</b>						
BARBADOS.....	7	0	0	0	0	0
BARBAOS.....	168	137	113	102	178	160
BELIZE.....	58	66	71	72	80	80
CANADA.....	137	97	149	146	114	103
COSTA RICA.....	131	155	179	174	163	204
CUBA.....	5,672	5,924	4,388	5,250	5,700	6,000
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	804	1,097	1,139	1,142	1,157	1,234
EL SALVADOR.....	119	158	185	188	232	253
GUADELOUPE.....	152	151	80	121	100	59
GUATEMALA.....	170	204	235	270	325	349
HAITI.....	56	65	64	65	67	65
HONDURAS.....	49	61	62	59	73	77
JAMAICA.....	436	396	384	331	383	400
MARTINIQUE.....	39	28	22	23	14	11
MEXICO.....	2,367	2,476	2,520	2,770	2,850	3,000
NICARAGUA.....	109	170	166	142	160	184
PANAMA.....	64	86	87	85	104	127
ST. KITS.....	35	25	26	24	26	25
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO.....	224	217	232	188	186	193
US-CONTINENTAL (BEET).....	2,782	3,013	3,186	3,323	2,903	2,641
US-CONTINENTAL (CANE).....	1,100	1,137	1,094	1,470	1,287	1,377
US-HAWAII.....	1,088	1,167	1,015	1,024	943	1,038
US-PUERTO RICO.....	597	291	270	231	263	272
US-VIRGIN ISLANDS.....	1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>16,366</b>	<b>17,120</b>	<b>15,667</b>	<b>17,200</b>	<b>17,308</b>	<b>17,852</b>
<b>SOUTH AMERICA:</b>						
ARGENTINA.....	991	908	991	1,294	1,650	1,487
BOLIVIA.....	101	82	118	123	174	175
BRAZIL.....	4,521	5,118	5,649	6,164	6,960	7,400
CHILE.....	152	206	173	167	90	126
COLOMBIA.....	605	688	790	815	828	920
ECUADOR.....	194	227	250	250	245	275
GUYANA.....	330	375	319	370	366	350
PARAGUAY.....	41	56	55	56	73	81
PERU.....	759	903	921	920	961	1,000
SURINAM.....	17	14	11	9	10	10
URUGUAY.....	56	44	58	75	80	112
VENEZUELA.....	387	492	517	513	546	615
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>8,154</b>	<b>9,112</b>	<b>9,852</b>	<b>10,656</b>	<b>11,983</b>	<b>12,551</b>
<b>WESTERN EUROPE:</b>						
AUSTRIA.....	300	325	295	388	370	380
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG.....	537	659	841	688	792	705
DENMARK.....	307	268	325	342	367	408
FINLAND.....	53	60	63	88	85	85
FRANCE.....	2,187	2,696	3,202	2,984	3,167	3,207
GERMANY, WEST.....	1,916	2,054	2,344	2,214	2,504	2,500
GREECE.....	118	187	154	161	158	179
IRELAND.....	138	150	182	168	189	153
ITALY.....	1,391	1,198	1,240	1,253	1,157	946
NETHERLANDS.....	681	714	837	756	832	727
PORTUGAL (AZORES & MADEIRA).....	21	23	18	23	25	24
SPAIN.....	668	731	971	830	816	684
SWEDEN.....	237	219	267	227	264	315
SWITZERLAND.....	62	59	76	67	78	75
UNITED KINGDOM.....	952	984	1,180	1,030	1,048	700
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>9,567</b>	<b>10,326</b>	<b>11,995</b>	<b>11,219</b>	<b>11,852</b>	<b>11,088</b>
<b>EASTERN EUROPE:</b>						
ALBANIA.....	15	17	15	19	19	20
BULGARIA.....	249	227	249	230	265	235
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.....	869	771	700	779	750	765
GERMANY, EAST.....	594	500	520	720	879	800
HUNGARY.....	453	272	280	304	301	350
POLAND.....	1,660	1,505	1,712	1,829	1,817	1,800
ROMANIA.....	448	381	445	577	633	600
YUGOSLAVIA.....	463	354	421	396	483	577
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>4,752</b>	<b>4,027</b>	<b>4,342</b>	<b>4,854</b>	<b>5,147</b>	<b>5,247</b>
<b>TOTAL EUROPE.....</b>	<b>14,319</b>	<b>14,353</b>	<b>16,337</b>	<b>16,073</b>	<b>16,999</b>	<b>16,835</b>
<b>TOTAL U.S.S.R.....</b>	<b>9,621</b>	<b>8,985</b>	<b>7,995</b>	<b>8,150</b>	<b>9,570</b>	<b>9,000</b>
<b>AFRICA:</b>						
EGYPT.....	392	408	454	590	650	600
ETHIOPIA.....	72	122	130	144	150	160
KENYA.....	75	133	127	101	159	180
MALAGASY REPUBLIC.....	106	104	110	110	115	110
MAURITIUS.....	608	611	624	686	718	676
MOZAMBIQUE.....	223	281	324	365	390	400
REUNION.....	240	209	182	227	251	219
RHODESIA.....	184	150	175	200	248	250
SOUTH AFRICA.....	1,497	1,399	1,865	1,915	1,732	1,915
SWAZILAND.....	146	163	188	171	190	200
TANZANIA.....	83	93	90	110	119	125
UGANDA.....	146	152	141	89	55	25
ZAIRE (CONGO, K).....	36	45	50	53	61	60
OTHER <sup>3/</sup> .....	432	565	690	698	769	840
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>4,241</b>	<b>4,416</b>	<b>5,150</b>	<b>5,459</b>	<b>5,607</b>	<b>5,760</b>

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (RAW VALUE) 1/ PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1965-66/1969-70, ANNUAL 1970-71/1974-75 2/  
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1965-66/1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 2/
<b>ASIA:</b>						
BURMA.....	81	113	115	120	100	110
CHINA, PEOPLES REP.....	1,585	2,267	1,919	2,457	2,630	2,600
CHINA, REP. OF (TAIWAN).....	808	831	746	780	892	820
INDIA 1/.....	3,775	4,502	3,830	4,572	4,950	4,800
INDONESIA.....	664	726	680	890	950	1,000
IRAN.....	421	566	580	625	666	675
JAPAN.....	389	455	580	650	653	529
NAMSEI-NANPO (RYUKYU).....	210	216	136	5/	5/	5/
PAKISTAN.....	492	688	382	470	636	588
PHILIPPINES.....	1,624	2,059	1,870	2,425	2,644	2,769
THAILAND.....	308	530	630	684	930	1,025
TURKEY.....	662	643	910	811	725	902
OTWER 6/.....	111	109	167	181	306	331
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>11,130</b>	<b>13,706</b>	<b>12,546</b>	<b>14,665</b>	<b>16,082</b>	<b>16,149</b>
<b>OCEANIA:</b>						
AUSTRALIA.....	2,346	2,451	2,735	2,736	2,593	2,950
FUJI.....	357	382	341	375	350	360
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>2,703</b>	<b>2,833</b>	<b>3,076</b>	<b>3,111</b>	<b>2,943</b>	<b>3,310</b>
<b>WORLD TOTAL.....</b>	<b>66,534</b>	<b>70,524</b>	<b>70,622</b>	<b>75,314</b>	<b>80,492</b>	<b>80,857</b>

NOTE: Due to rounding, may not add to area total.

1/ Years shown are crop year of the crop-harvesting season. For chronological arrangement here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began. Refined beet sugar is generally converted to raw value by multiplying by 1.087, while refined cane sugar is multiplied by 1.07 to obtain the raw value equivalent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Other Africa includes Afars-Issas, Algeria, Angola, Cameroon, Congo (Brazzaville), Ghana, Liberia, Malawi, Morocco, Nigeria, Somali Republic, Sudan, Tunisia, and Zambia. 4/ Includes Khandsari. 5/ Since January 1, 1972, included in Japan. 6/ Other Asia includes Afghanistan, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Nepal, South Korea, South Vietnam, Sri Lanka (Ceylon), and Syria. Bangladesh is included in Other Asia beginning in 1971-72.

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NON-CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: 1/ PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1965-66/1969-70, ANNUAL 1970-71/1974-75 2/  
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1965-66/1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 3/
<b>NORTH AMERICA:</b>						
COSTA RICA.....	40	42	40	27	40	43
EL SALVADOR.....	25	13	13	10	16	16
GUATEMALA.....	42	45	45	54	50	52
MEXICO.....	117	115	113	115	115	117
NICARAGUA.....	15	13	12	12	12	12
PANAMA.....	3	2	2	7	2	2
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>242</b>
<b>SOUTH AMERICA:</b>						
BRAZIL.....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	200	200	200
COLOMBIA.....	659	700	730	675	700	750
ECUADOR.....	38	40	40	40	40	40
PERU.....	13	13	13	14	13	13
VENEZUELA.....	38	36	35	33	35	40
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>1,043</b>
<b>ASIA:</b>						
BURMA.....	145	145	145	142	130	130
CHINA, PEOPLES REP.....	689	730	735	740	820	815
CHINA, REP. OF (TAIWAN).....	25	26	23	25	26	25
INDIA.....	5,200	6,500	6,500	6,000	6,100	5,500
INDONESIA.....	301	308	230	183	150	175
JAPAN.....	7	4	3	13	12	14
NAMSEI-NANPO (RYUKYU).....	14	14	14	4/	4/	4/
PAKISTAN.....	641	700	1,200	1,400	1,379	1,400
PHILIPPINES.....	58	46	46	57	60	54
THAILAND.....	180	225	254	270	350	350
VIETNAM, SOUTH.....	21	9	9	10	10	11
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>7,281</b>	<b>8,707</b>	<b>9,159</b>	<b>8,840</b>	<b>9,037</b>	<b>8,474</b>
<b>WORLD TOTAL.....</b>	<b>8,270</b>	<b>9,726</b>	<b>10,202</b>	<b>10,027</b>	<b>10,260</b>	<b>9,759</b>

NOTE: Due to rounding, may not add to area total.

N.A. = Not available.

1/ Noncentrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than centrifugal process which is largely for consumption in the relatively few areas where produced. The estimates include such kinds known as piloncillo, panela, papelon, chancaca, radura, jaggery, gur, muscovado, pancha, etc. 2/ Years shown are last year's crop-harvesting season. For chronological arrangements here all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Since January 1, 1972, included in Japan.

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SUGARCANE: ACREAGE, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, CROP YEARS 1972-73, 1973-74, AND 1974-75

Continent and country	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production <sup>1/</sup>		
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 <sup>2/</sup>	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 <sup>2/</sup>	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 <sup>2/</sup>
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	1,000 m. tons	1,000 m. tons	1,000 m. tons
North America:									
North									
United States									
Mainland .....	588	641	745	28.2	26.6	31.3	16,593	17,047	23,289
Hawaii .....	115	117	110	79.7	79.8	85.0	9,168	9,340	9,350
Puerto Rico .....	150	150	140	22.8	22.7	28.7	3,420	3,400	4,020
Central									
Costa Rica <sup>3/</sup> .....	70	91	106	26.0	19.3	21.4	1,819	1,814	2,268
El Salvador .....	58	75	81	32.1	31.5	31.3	1,862	2,364	2,539
Guatemala .....	93	124	139	33.6	26.2	27.3	3,124	3,254	3,793
Mexico <sup>3/</sup> .....	1,082	1,166	1,166	27.7	26.6	27.3	30,000	31,000	31,775
Nicaragua <sup>3/</sup> .....	89	58	64	21.2	25.8	26.3	1,890	1,495	1,683
Panama .....	61	63	79	17.2	20.3	19.5	1,052	1,279	1,542
Caribbean									
Barbados .....	46	41	40	24.3	23.3	21.7	1,118	956	869
Dominican Republic .....	370	369	387	26.1	25.7	26.1	9,671	9,480	10,112
Guadeloupe .....	57	56	56	22.3	24.6	16.1	1,272	1,375	900
Jamaica .....	145	150	154	28.0	27.3	25.1	4,068	4,100	3,858
Martinique .....	12	11	12	26.5	27.7	21.6	318	305	259
Trinidad & Tobago .....	98	85	96	20.5	22.7	21.2	2,007	1,930	2,032
Total .....	3,034	3,197	3,375	28.8	27.9	29.1	87,382	89,139	98,289
South America:									
Argentina .....	600	746	773	21.4	19.7	19.6	12,870	14,700	15,175
Brazil .....	2,500	2,875	2,550	25.0	24.7	26.7	62,500	71,000	68,000
Guyana .....	139	140	131	31.4	32.1	30.7	4,358	4,500	4,023
Paraguay .....	68	73	70	14.4	14.4	14.3	980	1,050	1,000
Peru .....	121	126	136	70.9	69.4	67.8	8,582	8,746	9,215
Uruguay .....	18	17	17	9.8	11.7	12.8	176	200	218
Venezuela .....	180	190	185	31.1	30.3	32.4	5,600	5,750	6,000
Total .....	3,626	4,167	3,862	26.2	25.4	26.8	95,066	105,946	103,631
Africa:									
Mauritius .....	215	220	200	27.9	27.7	29.0	6,000	6,100	5,800
South Africa, Rep. of ..	445	440	465	37.8	37.7	26.2	16,806	16,600	12,200
Total .....	660	660	665	34.6	34.4	27.1	22,806	22,700	18,000
Asia:									
India <sup>3/</sup> .....	6,300	6,930	6,727	19.4	18.5	19.6	122,000	128,000	132,000
Japan .....	84	74	74	23.3	23.0	25.7	1,953	1,700	1,900
Pakistan <sup>3/</sup> <sup>4/</sup> .....	1,318	1,400	35	15.1	15.3	10.2	19,946	21,434	356
Philippines .....	1,072	1,134	1,260	21.2	23.0	22.7	22,676	26,085	28,600
Thailand .....	448	639	765	22.6	21.6	19.0	10,113	13,800	14,500
Total .....	9,222	10,177	8,861	19.2	18.8	20.0	176,688	191,019	177,356
Oceania:									
Australia .....	597	599	639	31.7	33.2	33.8	18,913	19,900	21,614
Grand total .....	17,139	18,800	17,402	23.4	22.8	24.1	400,855	428,704	418,890

<sup>1/</sup> Quantity processed.

<sup>2/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>3/</sup> Includes acreage and production for noncentrifugal sugar.

<sup>4/</sup> West Pakistan only.

Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.



SUGAR BEETS: ACREAGE, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, CROP YEARS 1972-73, 1973-74, and 1974-75

Continent and country	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production <sup>1/</sup>		
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 <sup>2/</sup>	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 <sup>2/</sup>	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 <sup>2/</sup>
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	1,000 m. tons	1,000 m. tons	1,000 m. tons
<b>North America:</b>									
Canada .....	80	69	68	13.6	14.1	13.1	1,088	974	889
United States .....	1,331	1,241	1,198	19.4	18.1	17.5	25,770	22,472	20,963
Total .....	1,411	1,310	1,266	19.0	17.9	17.3	26,858	23,446	21,852
<b>South America:</b>									
Chile .....	87	79	71	11.9	10.1	13.9	1,038	800	988
Uruguay .....	37	35	56	11.5	10.5	12.1	425	369	680
Total .....	124	114	127	11.8	10.3	13.1	1,463	1,169	1,668
<b>Europe:</b>									
Austria .....	96	96	98	24.3	24.0	25.5	2,333	2,300	2,500
Belgium .....	250	257	254	17.3	20.0	20.5	4,319	5,136	5,200
Denmark .....	138	156	166	15.7	16.2	16.0	2,166	2,521	2,650
Finland .....	45	51	46	9.3	12.7	12.0	417	650	550
France .....	1,021	1,186	1,235	17.8	17.3	16.8	18,213	20,490	20,800
Germany, West .....	822	879	924	17.8	18.9	18.0	14,659	16,640	16,640
Ireland .....	84	74	64	15.4	16.5	18.1	1,295	1,219	1,159
Italy .....	618	581	484	18.1	16.2	15.4	11,177	9,388	7,430
Netherlands .....	278	290	286	17.8	19.3	18.0	4,957	5,592	5,145
Spain .....	519	519	445	10.1	11.1	10.6	5,250	5,764	4,700
Sweden .....	102	105	116	16.7	17.0	18.1	1,706	1,785	2,100
Switzerland .....	24	24	27	16.5	19.2	20.4	396	460	550
United Kingdom .....	468	481	484	13.1	15.2	12.6	6,118	7,310	6,120
Total West Europe .....	4,465	4,699	4,629	16.4	16.9	16.3	73,006	79,255	75,544
<b>East Europe:</b>									
Bulgaria .....	153	160	155	9.8	10.0	10.2	1,500	1,600	1,575
Czechoslovakia .....	445	445	450	14.4	14.2	14.4	6,400	6,300	6,500
Germany, East .....	554	558	550	10.8	10.2	10.9	6,000	5,700	6,000
Hungary .....	196	229	230	14.8	14.0	14.6	2,900	3,200	3,325
Poland .....	1,050	1,100	1,062	13.2	11.7	13.9	13,900	12,900	14,800
Romania .....	482	494	485	7.9	8.1	7.2	3,800	4,000	3,500
Yugoslavia .....	195	203	267	16.5	17.2	15.9	3,214	3,500	4,250
Total East Europe .....	3,075	3,189	3,199	12.3	11.7	12.5	37,714	37,200	39,950
Total Europe .....	7,540	7,888	7,828	14.7	14.8	14.8	110,720	116,455	115,494
<b>USSR .....</b>	<b>8,488</b>	<b>8,650</b>	<b>8,742</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>74,000</b>	<b>82,000</b>	<b>83,000</b>
<b>Asia:</b>									
Japan .....	141	153	116	19.6	19.6	18.1	2,759	3,000	2,100
Turkey .....	366	390	447	16.1	14.6	13.9	5,896	5,700	6,200
Total .....	507	543	563	17.1	16.0	14.7	8,655	8,700	8,300
<b>Grand Total .....</b>	<b>18,070</b>	<b>18,505</b>	<b>18,526</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>221,696</b>	<b>231,770</b>	<b>230,314</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Quantity processed.

<sup>2/</sup> Preliminary.

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REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1965-66/1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
<b>NORTH AMERICA:</b>						
CANADA <sup>2/</sup> .....	64	56	56	63	60	60
COSTA RICA.....	39	50	53	56	52	65
CUBA <sup>3/</sup> .....	1,254	1,500	1,100	1,200	1,385	1,350
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	272	320	314	344	346	367
EL SALVADOR.....	44	62	73	95	97	100
GUATEMALA.....	54	69	91	126	138	146
HAITI.....	19	21	24	21	24	22
JAMAICA.....	172	152	159	131	161	165
MEXICO.....	966	1,100	1,083	1,190	1,238	1,269
NICARAGUA.....	40	80	79	65	70	78
PANAMA.....	34	27	31	36	37	39
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO.....	91	85	94	92	89	94
UNITED STATES.....	1,574	1,694	1,700	1,853	1,625	1,600
US-HAWAII.....	315	297	300	278	260	275
US-PUERTO RICO.....	270	203	200	142	165	160
OTHER.....	179	200	191	215	195	200
TOTAL.....	5,388	5,916	5,548	5,907	5,942	5,990
<b>SOUTH AMERICA:</b>						
ARGENTINA.....	347	359	390	478	695	618
BRAZIL.....	1,485	1,650	1,700	1,775	1,952	2,200
CHILE.....	36	53	34	34	27	38
COLOMBIA.....	163	183	211	212	228	250
ECUADOR.....	50	60	71	71	72	76
GUYANA.....	138	154	155	114	156	150
PERU <sup>2/</sup> .....	266	292	319	350	370	385
URUGUAY.....	21	22	21	28	21	36
VENEZUELA <sup>2/</sup> .....	169	220	247	264	268	275
OTHER.....	145	130	150	165	215	200
TOTAL.....	2,820	3,123	3,298	3,491	4,004	4,228
<b>WESTERN EUROPE:</b>						
AUSTRIA.....	72	70	64	70	75	73
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG.....	129	147	185	164	195	176
DENMARK.....	85	84	100	106	141	140
FINLAND.....	28	30	32	40	31	32
FRANCE.....	542	738	890	991	1,220	1,200
GERMANY, WEST.....	488	511	664	629	700	700
GREECE.....	38	75	45	56	60	68
IRELAND.....	31	35	41	44	50	40
ITALY.....	463	433	435	400	370	300
NETHERLANDS.....	183	214	256	215	200	225
SPAIN.....	208	260	302	236	271	224
SWEDEN.....	70	74	77	80	86	95
SWITZERLAND.....	14	15	16	17	23	17
UNITED KINGDOM.....	313	322	396	322	412	381
TOTAL.....	2,664	3,008	3,503	3,370	3,834	3,671
<b>EASTERN EUROPE:</b>						
HUNGARY.....	160	110	105	130	159	170
POLAND.....	496	392	454	505	600	610
ROMANIA.....	124	120	140	185	215	218
YUGOSLAVIA.....	146	147	150	164	167	212
OTHER.....	484	450	475	525	530	520
TOTAL.....	1,411	1,219	1,324	1,509	1,671	1,730
TOTAL EUROPE.....	4,074	4,227	4,827	4,879	5,505	5,401
TOTAL U.S.S.R.....	2,735	3,250	3,000	3,000	3,400	3,600
<b>AFRICA:</b>						
ANGOLA.....	17	18	19	18	20	22
EGYPT <sup>4/</sup> .....	173	175	180	190	250	225
MAURITIUS.....	147	130	140	155	180	165
MOZAMBIQUE.....	71	73	85	100	110	115
SOUTH AFRICA.....	390	523	523	550	530	550
OTHER.....	370	425	440	475	480	470
TOTAL.....	1,169	1,344	1,387	1,488	1,570	1,547
<b>ASIA:</b>						
CHINA, REP. OF (TAIWAN).....	227	238	192	215	279	260
INDIA.....	1,180	1,620	1,200	1,696	1,700	1,695
INDONESIA.....	199	204	210	220	300	310
IRAN.....	101	184	190	205	230	235
JAPAN.....	38	37	174	171	185	184
PHILIPPINES.....	549	881	881	834	951	1,050
THAILAND.....	212	260	540	571	785	870
TURKEY.....	156	157	224	205	240	255
OTHER.....	755	800	825	850	900	880
TOTAL.....	3,416	4,381	4,236	4,967	5,570	5,739
<b>OCEANIA:</b>						
AUSTRALIA.....	434	495	506	512	549	602
Fiji.....	83	85	85	85	90	90
TOTAL.....	517	580	591	597	639	692
WORLD TOTAL.....	20,121	22,821	22,887	24,329	26,630	27,197

<sup>1/</sup> In each country the year of production is the same as that for centrifugal sugar production. <sup>2/</sup> Calendar year; first year mentioned in heading.<sup>3/</sup> Includes hi-test molasses. <sup>4/</sup> May include edible molasses.

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